



Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for June 2013, Released August 2013

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in June. Twenty-eight states had unemployment rate increases, eleven states had decreases, and eleven states and the District of Columbia had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, seven states had increases, and six states had no change. The national jobless rate was unchanged from May at 7.6 percent but was 0.6 percentage point lower than in June 2012.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate among the states in June, 9.6 percent. The next highest rates were in Illinois and Mississippi, 9.2 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively. North Dakota again had the lowest jobless rate, 3.1 percent. In total, 19 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 7.6 percent, nine states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 22 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington Counties.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 2013

(seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 7.6%
 Illinois - 9.2%
Indiana - 8.4%
 Kentucky - 8.4%
 Michigan - 8.7%
 Ohio - 7.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor,
 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rank by County, June 2013

(high to low)

#16 - Crawford 10%
 #29 - Scott 9.4%
 #32 - Washington 9.2%
 #59 - Clark 8.1%
 #69 - Floyd 7.7%
 #78 - Harrison 7.4%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce
 Development, Research and Analysis,
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics

June 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	June 2013 Rate	May 2013 Rate	June 2012 Rate
U.S.	157,089,000	144,841,000	12,248,000	7.8%	7.3%	8.4%
IN	3,202,296	2,924,911	277,385	8.7%	8.1%	8.5%
EGR 10	144,504	132,645	11,859	8.2%	7.6%	8.0%
Clark Co.	56,818	52,193	4,625	8.1%	7.5%	7.2%
Crawford Co.	5,137	4,621	516	10.0%	9.5%	9.6%
Floyd Co.	37,696	34,776	2,920	7.7%	7.3%	7.1%
Harrison Co.	19,935	18,453	1,482	7.4%	7.2%	6.9%
Scott Co.	11,184	10,134	1,050	9.4%	9.1%	9.6%
Washington Co.	13,734	12,468	1,266	9.2%	8.3%	7.7%
Corydon	1,540	1,403	137	8.9%	8.5%	7.1%
Jeffersonville	22,818	21,109	1,709	7.5%	6.7%	6.1%
New Albany	17,611	16,015	1,596	9.1%	8.5%	8.4%
Salem	2,826	2,490	336	11.9%	11.0%	8.9%
Scottsburg	3,147	2,836	311	9.9%	9.4%	8.0%

State Release Date: 07/18/2013

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

**Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change),
Unadjusted Percent Change to June 2013 from:**

CPI Item	Jun-12	May-13	Jun-12	May-13
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
All Items	2.2%	0.3%	1.8%	0.2%
Food & Beverages	1.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%
Housing	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%	0.5%
Apparel	1.3%	-2.3%	0.8%	-1.4%
Transportation	2.9%	0.4%	1.7%	0.3%
Medical Care	2.8%	0.0%	2.1%	0.3%
Recreation	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%
Education & Communication	1.3%	-0.2%	1.2%	-0.1%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%

*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Claims, June 2013

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

Initial Claims

June 1, 2013 - 120 (D)
June 8, 2013 - 118
June 15, 2013 - 114 (D)
June 22, 2013 - 113
June 29, 2013 - 121 (D)

Continued Claims

June 1, 2013 - 1,502
June 8, 2013 - 1,421
June 15, 2013 - 1,402
June 22, 2013 - 1,342
June 29, 2013 - 1,348

Total Claims*

June 1, 2013 - 2,324
June 8, 2013 - 2,231
June 15, 2013 - 2,194
June 22, 2013 - 2,146
June 29, 2013 - 2,149

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

June 1, 2013 - 3,976
June 8, 2013 - 4,331
June 15, 2013 - 4,082
June 22, 2013 - 4,263
June 29, 2013 - 4,334

Continued Claims

June 1, 2013 - 41,227
June 8, 2013 - 40,389
June 15, 2013 - 40,226
June 22, 2013 - 39,989
June 29, 2013 - 39,888

Total Claims*

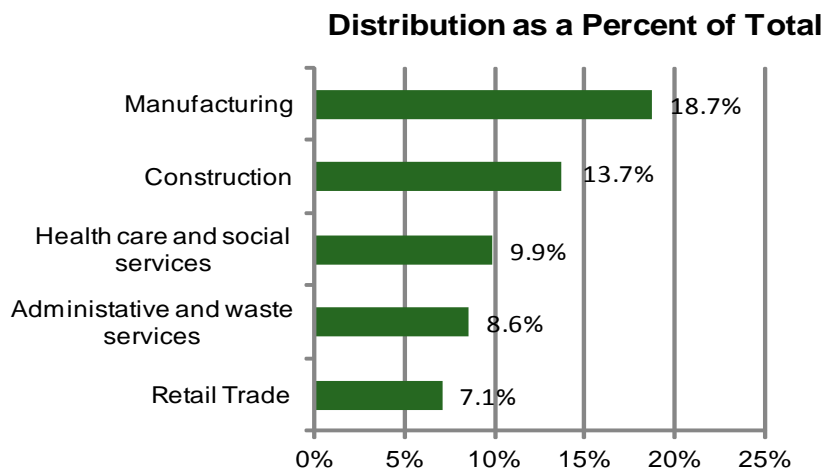
June 1, 2013 - 69,090
June 8, 2013 - 68,077
June 15, 2013 - 67,256
June 22, 2013 - 66,889
June 29, 2013 - 66,471

D' indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status.

Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see Hoosiers by the Numbers for additional information.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 10 Industries, June 2013



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for June 2013 in EGR 10.

For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:
<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Linking firms with establishments in BLS microdata

(Excerpted from Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review June 2013)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects data from employers about their establishments. For certain applications, however, researchers inside and outside the Bureau need data on firms. For example, in an earlier *Monthly Labor Review* article, Elizabeth Handwerker, Mina Kim, and Lowell Mason attempted to find all of the establishments associated with the 500 largest multinational manufacturing firms identified in surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Other researchers have suggested merging BLS microdata with additional datasets containing information about firms. This article (1) gives an overview of the complex relationship between firms, on the one hand, and their establishments and establishment identifiers, on the other, and (2) outlines the efforts involved in linking establishment data into firms.

The backbone of all employer microdata at the Bureau is the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Covering approximately 9 million establishments nationwide and 98 percent of U.S. employment, this dataset contains quarterly records of all U.S. business establishments subject to state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws. The records of the QCEW include monthly employment and quarterly total payroll data, based on the quarterly contribution reports employers submit to the state agencies responsible for administering UI programs. Each establishment in the QCEW is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store that produces goods or provides services. Establishments typically have a single physical location and are engaged in one type of economic activity.

In recent years, several researchers have expressed interest in merging corporate datasets compiled from firms' mandatory filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with QCEW data, using firms' federal Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) as the identifier for linking firm data to the establishment data of the QCEW. However, there is no simple way to use EINs to find, for a given firm, all of that firm's establishments in the confidential microdata of the QCEW. Although every establishment in the QCEW is associated with both a federal EIN and a state UI account number, businesses may use one EIN for the UI tax system and other, different EINs for other tax systems. Put another way, both EINs and UI account numbers define businesses for tax purposes, but a firm may have more than one EIN and more than one UI account number. Thus, firms may use one EIN in filings with the SEC and a different EIN (or set of EINs) in reporting to the UI system. Also, firms that span multiple states will have a different UI account in each state, and large, complex firms may use numerous EINs across many states.

The BLS Business Employment Dynamics program publishes estimates by firm size, based on QCEW data. These estimates, however, are calculated at the EIN level. In other words, there are no true firm identifiers, other than EINs and UI accounts, in the QCEW.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor,
<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2013/article/linking-firms-with-establishments-in-bls-microdata-1.htm>

Applicant Pool

Top 20 Occupations Desired by
Active Applicants on Their
Resumes in the Past
12 Months

- 1 Customer Service Representatives -368
- 2 Office Clerks, General -181
- 3 Cashiers -151
- 4 Receptionists and Information Clerks -135
- 5 Nursing Assistants -133
- 6 Helpers--Production Workers -131
- 7 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -127
- 8 Administrative Services Managers -124
- 9 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -124
- 10 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -124
- 11 Managers, All Other -122
- 12 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -120
- 13 Production Workers, All Other -107
- 14 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers -86
- 15 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -83
- 16 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -77
- 17 Retail Salespersons -76
- 18 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -72
- 19 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General -65
- 20 Construction Laborers -63

Source: Indiana Department of
Workforce Development, Indiana
Career Connect

Foreign-born Workers In The U.S. Labor Force

Excerpted from Bureau of Labor Statistics Spotlight on Statistics July 2013)

This Spotlight highlights the labor market characteristics of foreign-born workers using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The foreign born are persons who reside in the United States but who were born outside the country or one of its outlying areas to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born include legally admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants. The survey data, however, do not separately identify the numbers of persons in these categories. The native born are persons born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. Comparable data on nativity have been collected as part of the CPS since 1996

Foreign-born workers represented 16.1 percent of the U.S. labor force in 2012

In 2012, there were 25 million foreign-born persons age 16 years and older in the U.S. labor force, representing 16.1 percent of the total. About 130 million workers were native born, making up the remaining 83.9 percent of the total U.S. labor force. About 38 percent (9.5 million workers) of the foreign born were from Mexico and Central America, and 28 percent (7 million workers) were from Asia (including the Middle East). The share of foreign-born workers from Europe and the Caribbean was about 10 percent for each.

Foreign-born workers were more likely than native-born workers to be ages 25 to 54

In 2012, more than three-fourths (75.6 percent) of the foreign-born labor force were between the ages of 25 and 54, whereas less than two-thirds (63.4 percent) of the native-born labor force were in that age group. In contrast, the share of the labor force age 55 and older was higher for the native born than for the foreign born: 21.7 percent versus 16.8 percent. The share of those ages 16 to 24 also was higher for the native born than for the foreign born: 14.9 percent versus 7.6 percent.

In 2012, 43.6 percent of foreign-born Hispanics who were in the labor force had less than a high school education and 12.6 percent had college degrees. By comparison, 12.5 percent of native-born Hispanics had not completed high school and 22.0 percent had graduated from college. The proportions of foreign-born Whites and Blacks who had not completed high school were 6.0 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively. The proportions of those with college degrees were 51.6 percent for Whites and 34.1 percent for Blacks. Among the native born, 4.0 percent of Whites and 7.3 percent of Blacks in the labor force had less than a high school education. The proportions of native-born Whites and Blacks who had college degrees were 39.8 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively. Regardless of nativity, Asians have the highest proportion of college graduates of any race or ethnic group. For example, 58.1 percent of foreign-born Asians and 61.1 percent of native-born Asians had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2012.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor,
<http://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2013/foreign-born/pdf/foreign-born.pdf>

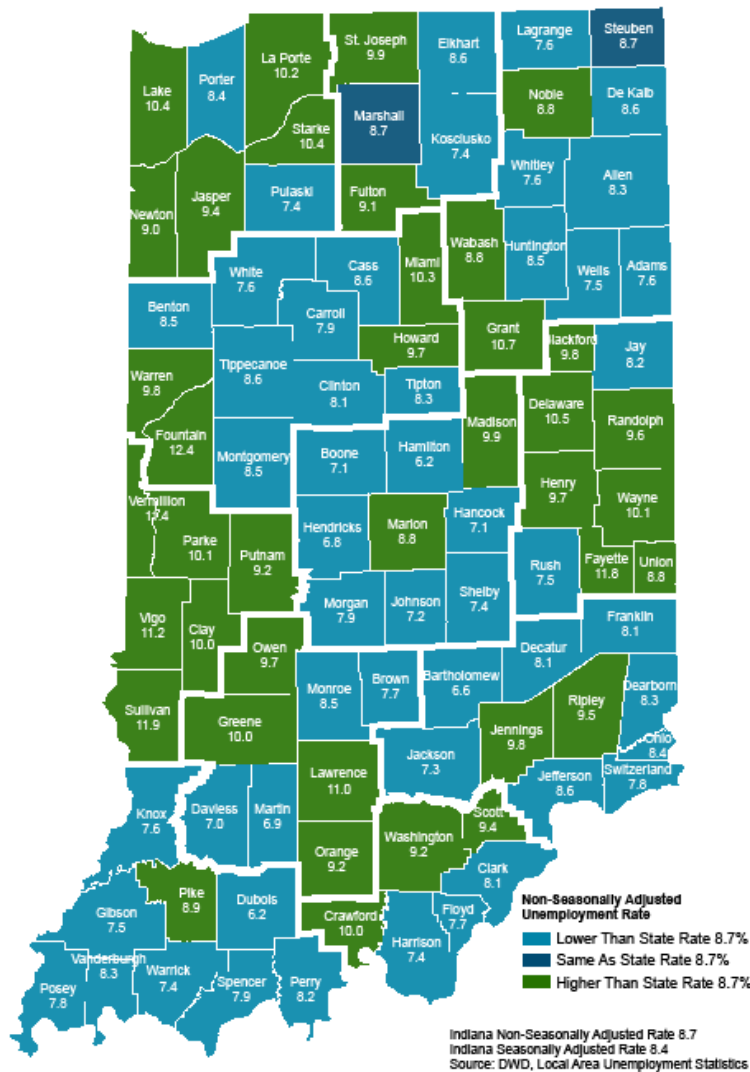
Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 10 for the month of June 2013

- 1 Retail Salespersons
- 2 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 3 Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan
- 4 Medical Assistants
- 5 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard
- 6 First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers
- 7 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 8 Production Workers, All Other
- 9 Customer Service Representatives
- 10 Office Clerks, General
- 11 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 12 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and
- 13 Statistical Assistants
- 14 Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers
- 15 Nursing Assistants
- 16 Cashiers
- 17 Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other
- 18 Team Assemblers
- 19 Waiters and Waitresses
- 20 Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

County Unemployment Rates June 2013



INDIANA
WORKFORCE
 DEVELOPMENT
 AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

Questions?

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